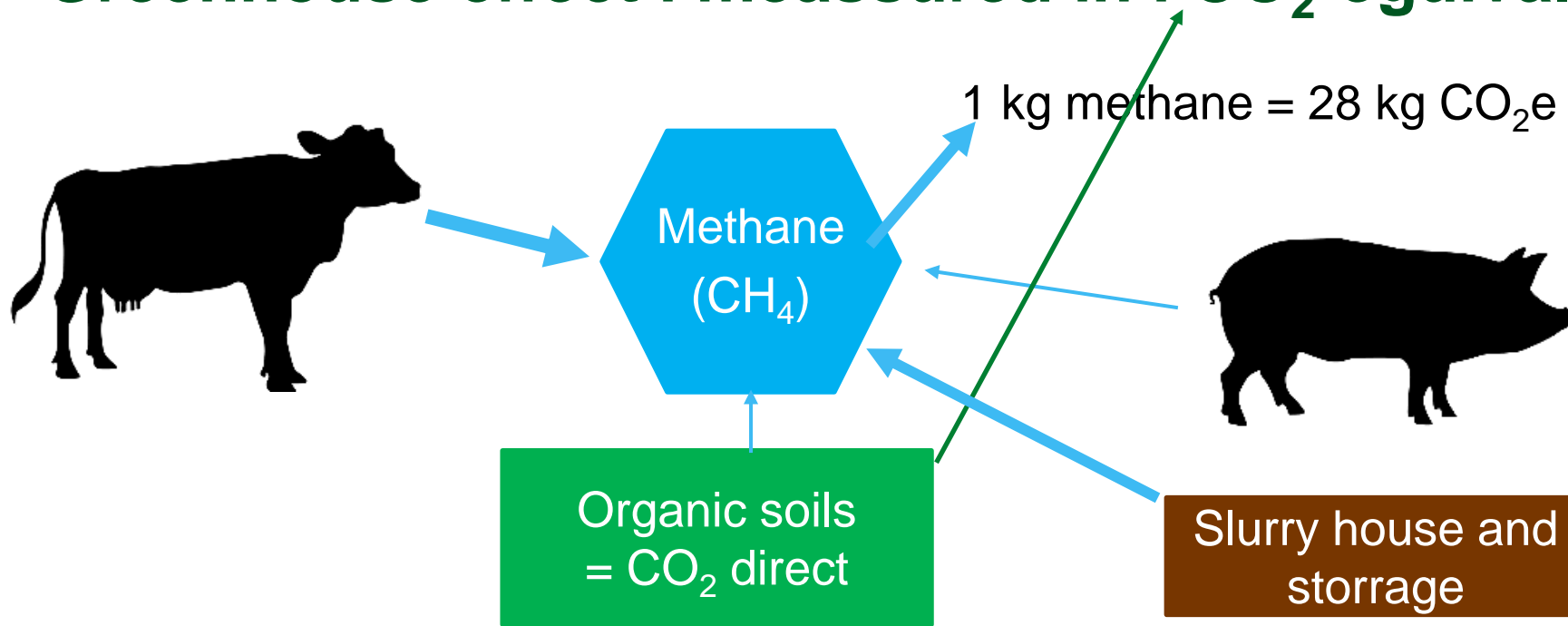


Climate agenda(s) and pig feed

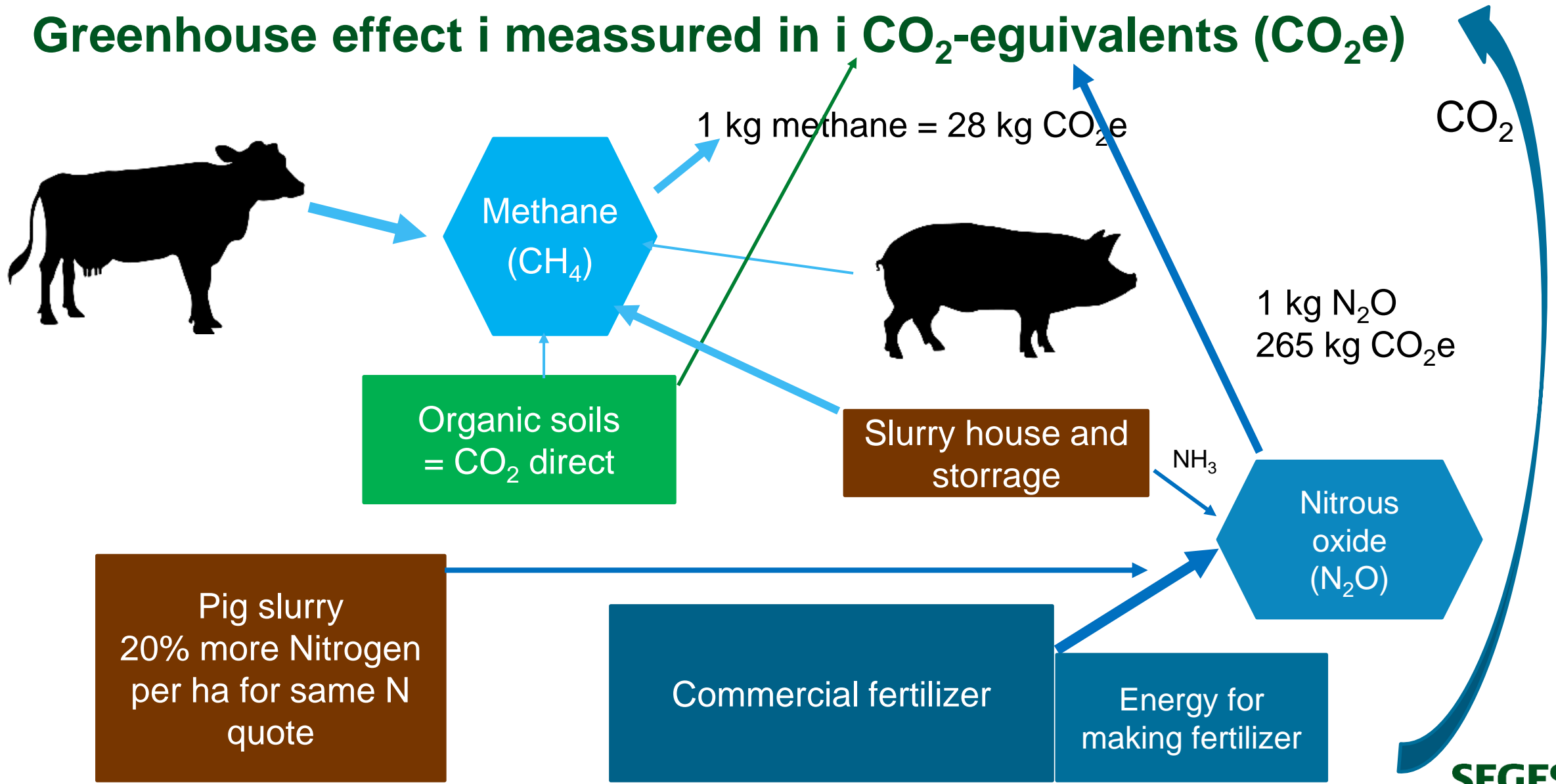
Per Tybirk, SEGES Innovation, pigs

Better Incects Solutions 19. june 2023

Greenhouse effect measured in CO₂-equivalents (CO₂e)



Greenhouse effect measured in CO₂-equivalents (CO₂e)



Agenda's and methods, Climate change

Territorial

Production and energy use in Denmark

44 mio ton CO₂e

Danish Agriculture

14 mio ton CO₂e

Danish ship og air transport abroad

41 mio tons CO₂e

Denmarks "Climate law"

70% reduktion fra 1990 i 2030

40% achieved in 2020

Climate neutral in 2050 → now 2045

FN's Climate panel

Paris-agreement (< 2 °C goal)

Agenda's and methods, Climate change

Territorial

Production and energy use in Denmark

44 mio ton CO₂e

Danish ship og air transport abroad

41 mio tons CO₂e

Danish Agriculture

14 mio ton CO₂e

Consumption based

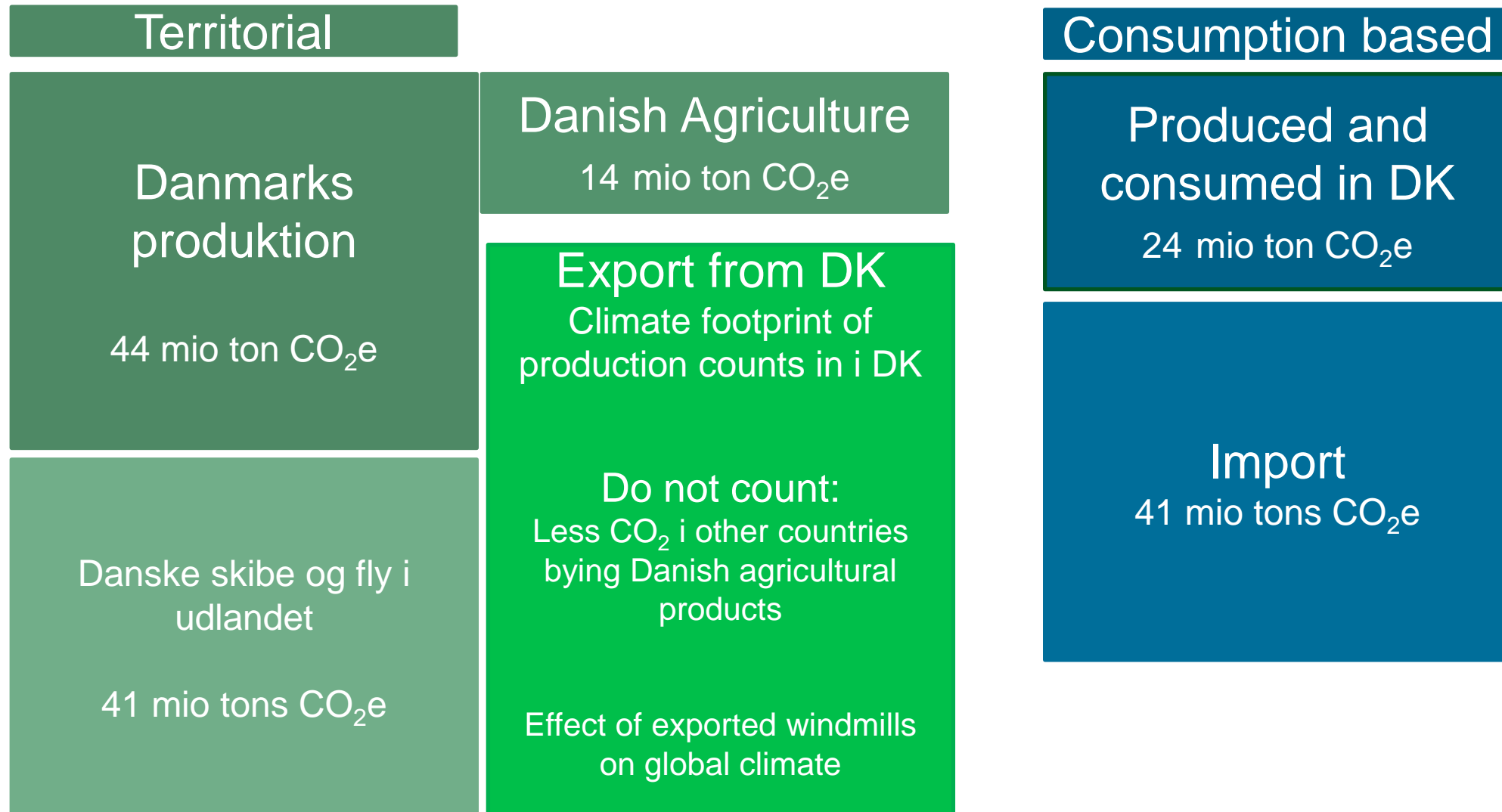
Produced and consumed in DK

24 mio ton CO₂e

Import

41 mio tons CO₂e

Agenda's and methods, Climate change



Climate change account methods – the two most relevant

LCA-method
(consumption)
CO₂e pr. kg produkt
(fx grisekød)

World level

All climate effects from production

Inkl. dLUC
(regnskovstab)

Excl. dLUC



Denmarks climate account (territorial)
only climate footprint from production i DK

Denmarks consumption do not count
– except energy used (= included)

Agriculture
30%

Crop production 60% of
30%=18%

Cattle 25% af 30% = 7,5%

Pigs 12% af 30% = 3,6%

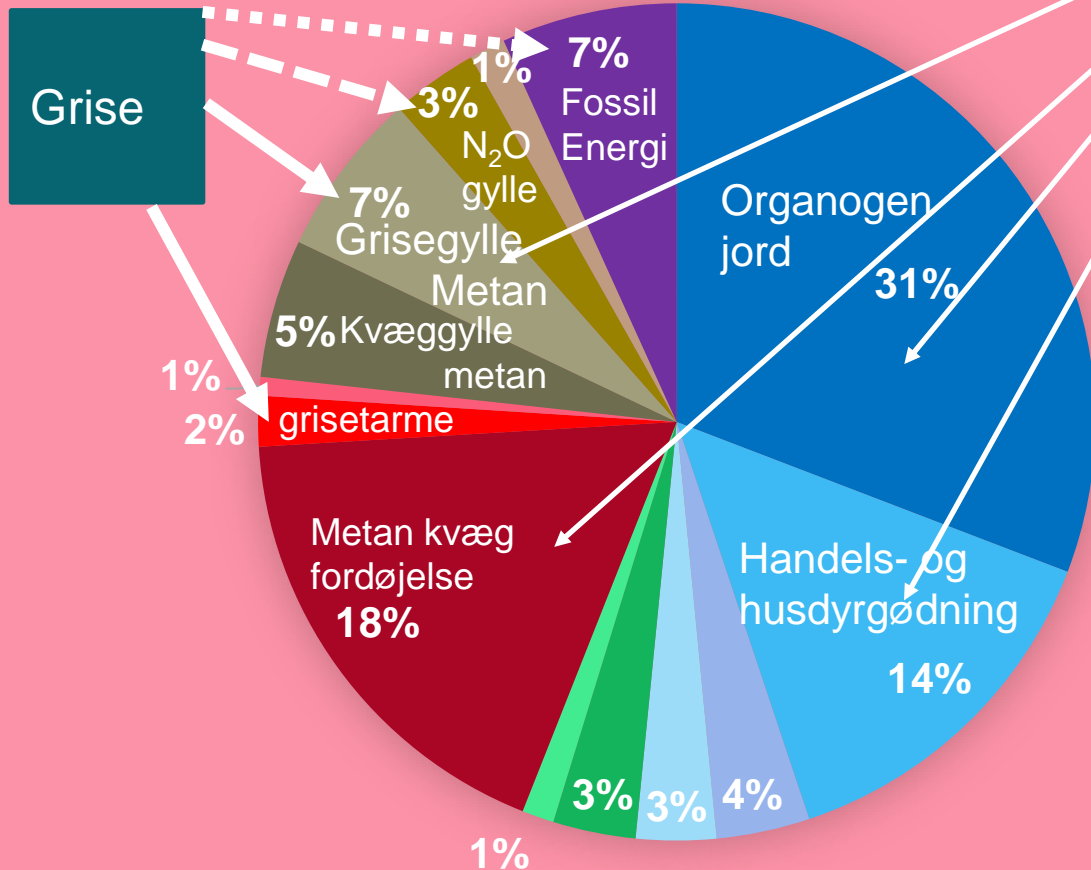
Energy and industry / companies
70%

Challenges

- **The Government looks at climate law – Production in Denmark**
 - Pig feed only plays a little role - via effect on methane from hindgut and slurry
 - But cattle feeding and slurry management is regulated
 - Main area of determined effort is crop production in Denmark
 - Import of feed ingredients like soybeanmeal do not count at all!
- **Meat industry want to document climate impact from pig meat (LCA)**
 - Feed is very important – especially import of protein
 - Slurry management is also important
 - If Danish crop production can document lower climate impact (Eg N₂O inhibitors) it could be included - if accepted internationally

Dansk landbrugs CO₂e-fordeling

Landbrugsaftalen



- Organogen jord
- tilførsel af handels- og husdyrgødning
- Afgrøderester
- Mineraljord
- udvaskning og deposition
- kalkning
- Kvæg fordøjelse
- Gris - fordøjelse
- Andre dyr - fordøjelse
- Metan, kvæg, stald og lager
- Metan, gris, stald og lager
- Lattergas, stald og lager
- Metan, andre dyr, stald og lager
- Fossil energi

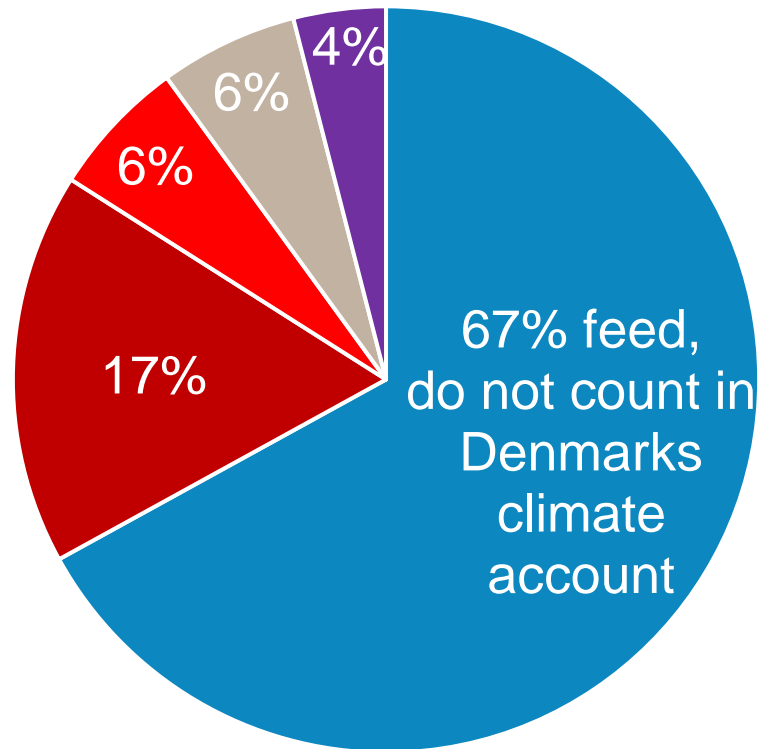
Climate change impact, pig production, CO₂e - LCA method without dLUC

More fiber = more methane
From pig
From slurry

Difficult to get lower
methane potential

Standard emissions are not
correct

Send slurry to biogas



- Feed
- Methane slurry
- Methane enteric
- N₂O fertilizer
- Energy use

Climatic change impact of Danish crops counts in Denmark
- but counts in crop production and not pig production

Climate change impact of feed ingredients

Very relevant for the LCA-method and the climate impact of pig meat (67% or more)

Not relevant in "Denmarks Climate Account"

Key concepts for climate change impact for feed ingredients

- LULUCF
- LU = Land use, direct emissions from growing the crop
- LUC = Land use change
- F = Forestry
- Deforestation (rain forest) = LUC
- Direct LUC
 - Climatic impact of deforestation is accounted on the crops from newly (20 years) deforested rain forest – in practise soybean meal and soy bean oil from Brazil and Argentina
- Indirect LUC
 - Climate impact from deforestation (everywhere) is accounted on all feed ingredients from landuse per kg crop (grain, soy, sunflower)

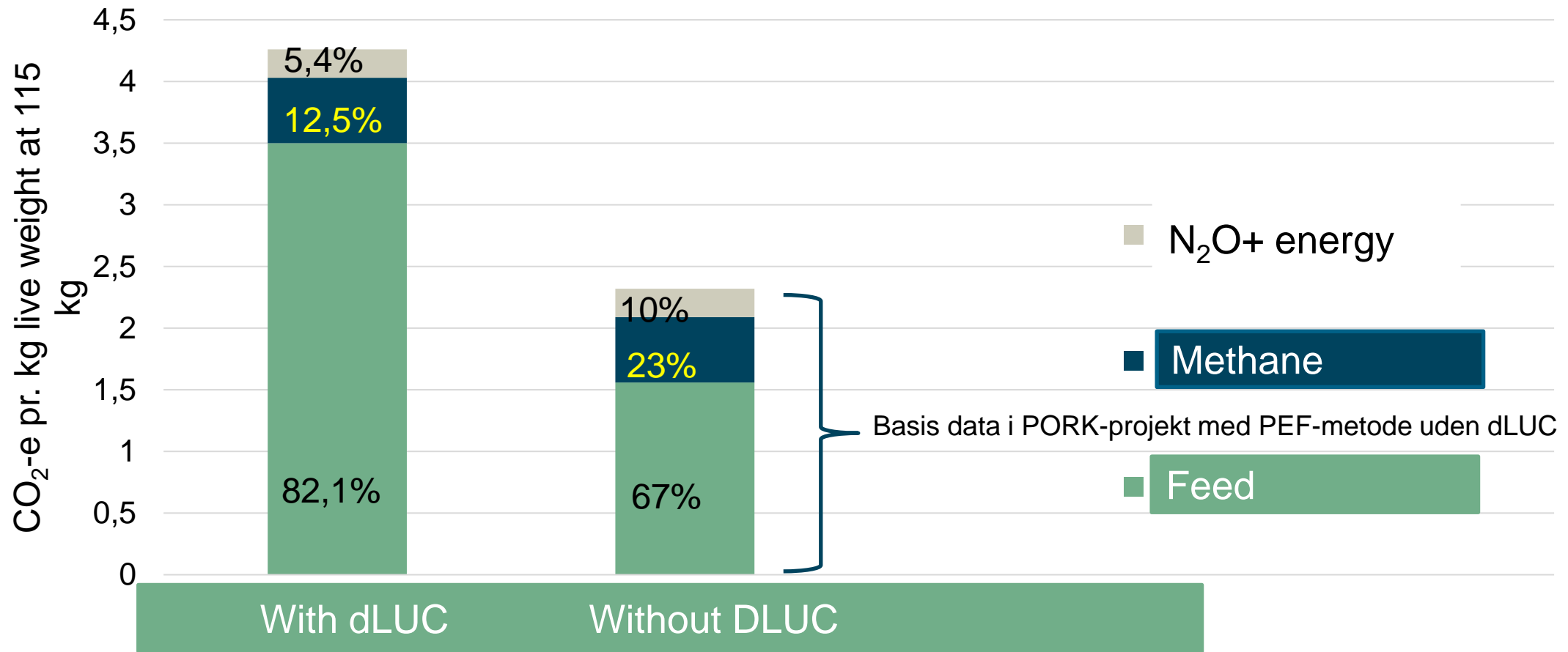
To Models for climate impact of feed

- Direct without LUC
 - Direct impact from fertilizer, energy and loss from organic soils
 - Worst: Palm oil and sunflower seed meal (organogenic soils)
 - Landbrugets klimaværktøj (ESGreenTool)
- Direct incl. dLUC
 - Deforestation gives impact on certain ingrediens
 - Primarily soy bean meal and soy oil
 - Denmark will change to certified "not deforested soybeanmeal" soon
 - Easy concept to sell til consumers – and only marginal higher prices



Impact from feed on CO₂-e from pig meat with and without dLUC

2 year old numbers for national average feed



Ingredients after climate impact incl. and excl. dLUC – pr. FEsv

Fodermiddel	Kg CO ₂ e Inkl. dLUC
Soy-protein, HP300	8,86
Soybean meal	5,67
Soy oil	3,54
Palme oil	2,00
Potato protein	1,98
Solflower seed meal	1,69
Fishmeal	1,27
Frie amino acids	1,11
Rape seed expeller	0,70
Rape seed meal	0,69
Faba beans	0,69
Peas	0,35
Barley	0,33
Wheat	0,33
Rye	0,31

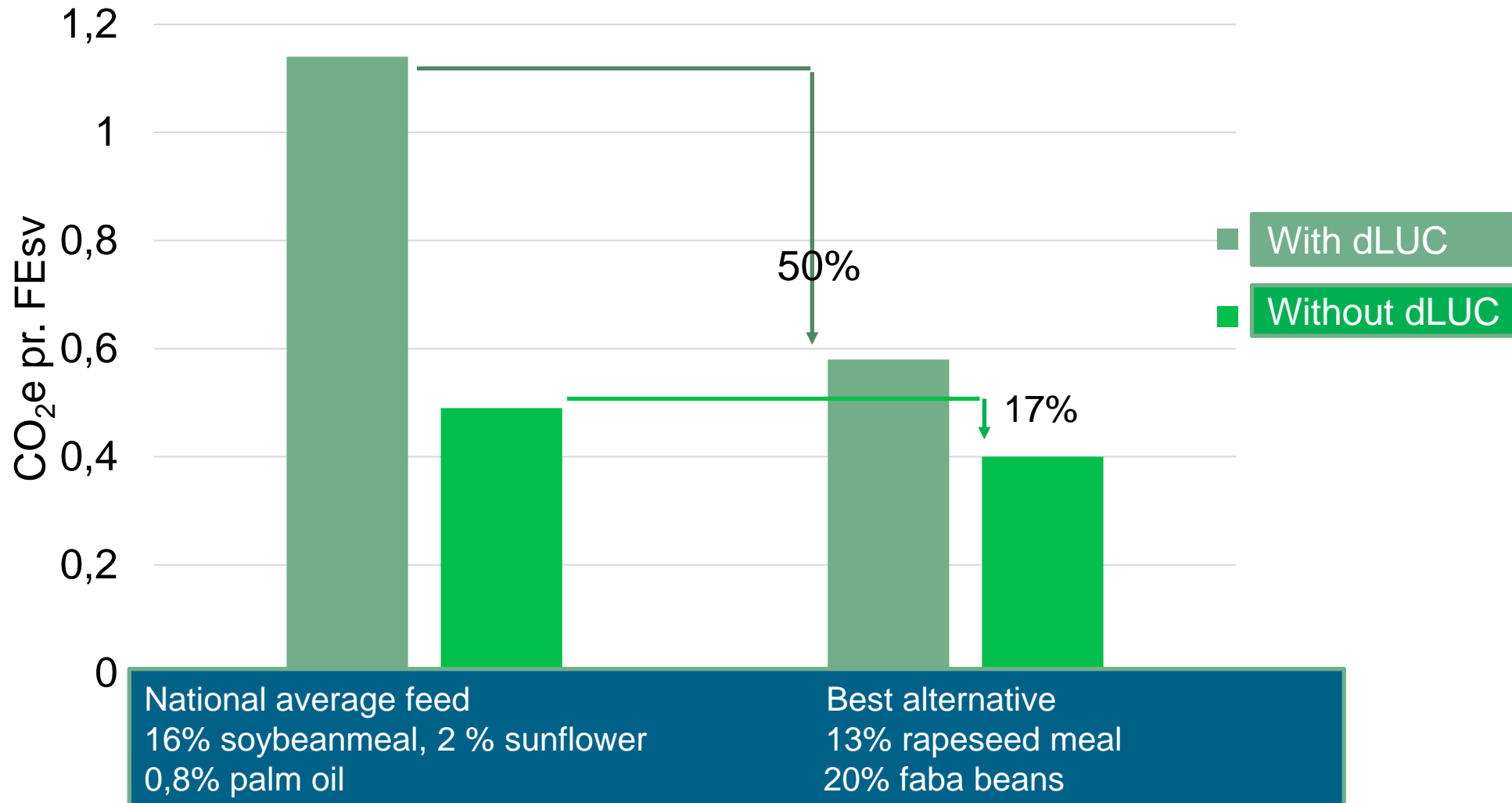
certificeret

Fodermiddel	Kg CO ₂ e Ekskl. dLUC
Potato protein	1,98
Soyprotein, HP300	1,70
Palm oil	1,64
Sunflower seed meal	1,41
Fishmeal	1,27
Free amino acids	1,10
Soybean meal	0,93
Rape seed meal	0,63
Rape seed expeller	0,53
Soy oil / rapeseed oil	0,48/0,49
Faba beans	0,39
Peas	0,33
Barley	0,33
Wheat	0,33
Rye	0,31

GFLI-
database
Global
Feed
LCA
Institute

PEFCR
Product
Environmental
Footprint
Category
Rules
(EU)

Obtainable reduction in climate impact – in barley, wheat based feed



Competitors for insect proteinmeal and oil.

Fodermiddel	Kg CO ₂ e Inkl. dLUC	Fodermiddel	Kg CO ₂ e Ekskl. dLUC
Soy-protein, HP300	8,86	Potato protein	1,98
Soybean meal	5,67	Soyprotein, HP300	1,70
Soybean oil	3,54	Palm oil	1,64
Palm oil	2,00		
Potato protein	1,98	Fish meal	1,27
		Free amino acids	1,10
Fish meal	1,27	Soy bean meal	0,93
Free amino acids	1,11		
		Soybean oil /rapeseed oil	0,48/0,49

certificeret

Climate change impact of 1 kg insect meal or oil

- Climate change impact (CO₂e) of feed
- Climate change impact of housing
- Climate change impact of processing
- Climate change impact of manure / offal / waste – eg Biogas ?
 - Emissions in housing and storage
- Dividing climate change impact on products
 - Protein meal
 - Insect oil
 - Normal procedure is dividing from economic value of products

Climate change impact of 1 kg insect meal or oil

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GFLI-
database

Global
Feed
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Overall evaluation and questions

- Climate change impact is one measure –and difficult with varying feed for the insects
 - PEFCR includes 16 parameters
 - What is substituted
 - What is the effect on feed price
 - What is the effect on growth and feed conversion
- Climate change "accumulates" from original feed
 - Waste or high value feed fed to insects ?
 - Human food, Fish feed ?, Pet feed, Poultry feed, Piglet feed ?
 - Competition / synergies for biogas ?